

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. 4.]

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR, JR.,

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THE WEEKLY YEOMAN is printed on a double
medium sheet, fine paper, and with good types, at Two
Dollars per year in advance.

JOHN W. STEPHENS,
Plain and Fancy Painter
Paper Hanger, &c.
FRANKFORT, KY.
All orders left at Book and Hanger's book and
shop, will be promptly attended to.

MARCH 17, 1853

EVANS & CO'S
Boot, Shoe & Book Store.

HUMPHREY EVANS & C. H. TAYLOR, Jr., have
purchased the stock of Edwards, Evans &
Books, &c., &c., of Luckett & Evans, the
latter to be continued by H. Evans at the old stand
under the name of

EVANS & CO.

For H. Evans, sold our stock of goods to H. Evans &
co, we chearfully recommend them to our friends.

MARCH 5, 1853 LUCKETT & HAMPTON

20 MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

1000 DRIED PEACHES

50 BOTTLED CEDAR APPLES

1000 DRIED DAISIES FOR PIES, &c.

E. L. SAMUEL

New Cabinet Wareroom and
Manufactory.

JOHN D. RAKE

REPECTFULLY inform his
friends that he is now located
in the new shop, on Main Street,
nearly opposite the residence of
M. S. Rake, and will, at all
times, be ready to serve all
who want Cabinet work. Con-
nected with his shop he has opened
a Furniture Wareroom, and intends
to keep a good stock of Furniture
and Cabinet articles, and hope to
attract the attention of all wishing
to purchase.

COFFINS.

Made in every size, from eight
feet to twenty feet long. He has
a large stock of Coffins, and will
make any size required.

JOHN D. RAKE

1000 DRIED DAISIES

1000 DRIED PEACHES

1000 DRIED APPLES

1000 DRIED DAISIES

1000 DRIED APPLES

The Tri-Weekly Freeman.

S. M. MAJOR, Jr., Editor.

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1854.

The Commonwealth affects to think the Democrats ought to quit prating about northern whigs opposing the Nebraska bill, and look a little at the opposition to it among themselves. To get up something like, an excuse for this gratuitous advice, it publishes two or three extracts from northern democratic papers which prove nothing but the simple fact that those papers have opposed, and still oppose the Nebraska bill; and, their editors being somewhat egotistical, would endeavor to make the world know that because their precious selves happen to think so and so, all creation must necessary fall into the same belief.

The fact is, we don't see any very great cause for uneasiness at the fear of a split in our ranks at this time, and still less for the future. We believe that nine tenths of the masses of the great democratic party all over the Union are in favor of the principles of the bill; and, furthermore that in process of time, when they shall have beheld their practical workings, that to a man, they will rally to its support, and prevent its repeal. In sober truth that law we honestly believe, cannot, and never will be abrogated or ignored; for the instant such a thing is attempted by the fanatics of the North, the people will put a stop to it, and as on the occasion of its passage, a majority of democrats from the North, assisted by patriotic whigs from the South, will stifle such an attempt in its very birth.

There is dissatisfaction in the democratic party of the North at this time we do not deny. But we believe it to be ephemeral and short lived. It is not the first time in the history of our party that such has been the case. It has been so repeatedly, and yet the malcontents have invariably, in the end, yielded to the wiser foresight of those with whom they differed. Who does not remember when General Jackson first began the war against the United States Bank, how his actions were received by a large portion of the very party that had seated him in the Presidential chair? And yet in how marvellously short a time those who had opposed him and his measures most bitterly, were compelled to acknowledge the superior wisdom, foresight and sagacity which demanded the death of the "monster." So we believe it will be with the Nebraska bill. Though there may be now a portion of democrats who denounce its passage, and would urge its repeal, we doubt not the time is not far off when all will acknowledge its wisdom, its justice, and its adaptability to the wants and wishes of the whole people.

We see by a notice in the Paducah Pennant of last week, that J. G. Ford one of the proprietors has dissolved his connection with that paper. He goes to St. Louis. The Pennant will still be continued by G. H. Morrow, the present editor.

The hirsute local of the Louisville Times C. E. Mooney, has just returned from a jaunt to the country, and in his department of the paper to-day gives a glowing description of his sojourn at Lexington. One would think that a person living in the 'village' by the falls of the Ohio would be able to distinguish between a city of the size of Lexington, and a wilderness. However, he was sick, and he is excusable.

We had the pleasure of "shaking hands" with our friend and patron Robt. E. Launitz, the sculptor of the monument in our cemetery erected in memory of our illustrious dead. He is in fine spirits and looks remarkably well.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On last Saturday evening a little boy about ten years old, step son of Mr. Payne, of this place, met with an untimely death while at play in a cart with some other children. It seems that he was in the front of the cart while the others, who were behind, by their weight bore the end so far down as to upset it—the front board of the cart falling upon his head, mashed it, causing instant death.

God's LADY'S Book.—We have just examined and with pleasure the first number of the forty-ninth volume of this excellent Magazine. To say that this Lady's book has been always first in the presentation and cultivation of the earliest and purest flowers of literature, the rarest efforts of genius in the fine arts and arts of industry, the most unquestionable inducements to the practice of religion and morality, and withal which, they have so interwoven the innocent, but ever varying devices of fashion as to leave nothing to be charged against them, as having been omitted which would make it more useful or more interesting, would

be repeating that which has been said so often, that it is as familiar to their ears as House-hold words. The test of time is the best proof of perfection, and they have borne that test well, for it is now forty-nine years since they first put forth their leaves, and they are still flourishing luxuriantly, increasing yearly in the abundance of their fruits. It is an old and welcome visitor to almost every family in the land, still there are some who not yet have enjoyed the pleasure of its visits. To them we say now is the time to subscribe, as this number commences a new volume, which they (the editors and proprietors) promise shall be superior in every respect to any volume heretofore issued. The terms are as follows:—One copy one year \$3; two copies one year \$5; eleven copies and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making twelve copies \$12.

FAILURE.—Our readers will recollect that immediately after the passage of the Nebraska bill, the Abolitionists of Massachusetts constituted themselves a central committee to devise ways and means, whereby they could express their indignation at the consummation of the "Nebraska Inquiry." A circular signed by T. N. Parker as chairman of the committee, was sent to most of the towns and cities in the Eastern states, requesting the civil authorities, to drupe the public buildings in mourning and toll the bells upon the anniversary of our national independence, instead of celebrating it in the usual manner. Some of the authorities promised compliance with the request, but a majority of the cities rejected the disgraceful proposal with the contempt and indignation it so richly deserved.

Well, the "glorious Fourth" rolled around, and, instead of the usual insignia of grief being displayed upon public buildings, instead of dirges and requiems for the insulted liberty of the North, the honored flag of our country waved boldly and gallantly from lofty places as ever, and the sounds of the spirit stirring drum, and ear piercing fife reverberated cheerily through the streets.

Thus has passed the seventy-eighth anniversary of our national liberty; a day that will be recollect with reverence, by every heart inclined to patriotism. The infamous fanatics of the North have received another, and forcible proof that their croakings, and threats however terrible, cannot extinguish that fire, which burned so brightly in the bosoms of our sires, and which is still glowing in the breasts of their descendants.

The up train on last Saturday morning was detained, and did not arrive here until twelve o'clock. It was caused by the train running over some cows, throwing it off the track and "smashing up" the baggage car, on account of which they had to send back to Louisville for another. No one was hurt, and nothing except the above mentioned car, damaged. From what we learn there is no blame to be attached to the Conductor.

WELL SAID, AND FAIR.—The Indianapolis Sentinel of the 21st confirms all we said yesterday in relation to the cowardly libels in circulation against Judge Douglas, and adds that "when Congress adjourns, he will return to his residence in the Garage City. He will then talk face to face with those who reviled him, and burn him in effigy, and mark our word for it, he will not be insulted. The abolitionists who now bark so violently will be as mice. They always fight at a distance, unless they can get a chance to shoot somebody in the dark, as they did Bucieldor."

The Maysville papers are urging the adoption of measures for the prosecution of the work on the Maysville and Lexington railroad. \$1,500,000 have been expended, and it is said \$50,000 more will complete the road. It is suggested that the stockholders subscribe for additional stock, until the amount requisite to complete the work shall be taken, and thus save what they have already invested.

CRIME OF NORTH AND SOUTH.—The Richmond Enquirer publishes the following statistics, showing the relative amount of crime, and the relative number of churches in the Northern and Southern States.

From the Census of 1850.

States.	Population.	Churches.	Criminals.
Maine	531,169	945	62
Massachusetts	931,514	1,475	301
N. Hampshire	317,946	626	77
Vermont	313,120	599	39
Conn.	567,792	731	145
R. I. & N. J.	147,545	225	24
New York	3,175,391	4,214	1,080
New Jersey	439,555	812	135
Pennsylvania	2,311,789	366	302
Delaware	91,532	180	62
	8,716,383	18,200	2,171
Maryland	582,331	879	200
Virginia	1,121,364	2,283	128
N. C. & S. C.	686,028	1,734	14
Carolina	666,303	1,181	19
Georgia	906,183	1,852	85
Alabama	771,23	1,373	23
Mississippi	695,565	3,016	81
Louisiana	517,762	206	160
Tennessee	1,002,717	9,014	137
Kentucky	982,493	1,345	141
	7,229,405	14,685	1,038

With a less population than half a million, the Southern States have above a thousand more churches than Northern States which boast loudest of their morality and enlightenment. With an excess of only half a million in population, the ten free States have double the number of criminals which are found in ten corresponding slave States.

Household Words.—We have the July number of this periodical, from our polite and attentive friend R. H. How of Louisville; we see that there is a reduction in the price of the sixth, seventh and eighth volumes; they will be sold hereafter at one dollar and a half per volume; the first five volumes separately at one dollar and seventy-five cents or the full sets (\$ vols.) for twelve dollars. They can be only had at R. H. How's book store on Fourth street Louisville Ky.

By Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, July 8, M.

The river has fallen 5 inches. The weather is hot.

Guess it didn't hurt the river much to fall only five inches, unless it was very heavy! The weather being hot isn't any news in this region.

The select committee of the Common Council of Louisville to whom was referred the petition of Rourt. J. Ward, praying compensation (\$160,77) for the damage done to this dwelling during the late outbreak in that city, reported at their last meeting, against paying him anything. The grounds of their refusal, are that by law, unincorporated corporations are not responsible for injury done to property by mobs; secondly that the officers are quasi civil officers, and as such are responsible for malfeasance, or nonfeasance in office, but the corporation, is not.

HYPOCRYCE is a funny fellow! It walks into church solemnly on a Sunday morning, sleek, clean shaved, and smiling amiably with a new wife for the third time. It joins in the anthem, responds to the prayers, listens attentively to the sermon, and deacons. It is as free with the women as rough or prepared chalk, and talks to young girls with the greatest freedom. The missionary field is its especial care; and all the neighbors are drummed up to come forward and aid a benevolent, "object." Some subscribe large sums, and others throw in small amounts—the large contributors get their names into the papers, while the small ones are content with leaving their duty. The same hypocrisy we have seen severally prayerful on a Sunday, and on Monday it bartered a pair of garters with a courtesan. It is as known to turn up its eyes with horror at the uttering of an oath, and before fully recovered from the shock, to swing a laboring man out of money which should buy his children bread. It is prevalent in some cheap groceries, in the shape of short weights, exhibited in wet goods—predominates in coffee; is powerful in mind, and—its every where! Whenever you meet the black shade line it; eschew his acquaintance—don't let your wife know there is such a character. Better be a Mormon, a thing-a-ma, a street contractor, or treasurer than a hypocrite. It is hazardous business, if you paddle your own canoe.

AN EDITOR OF BRAVO—The editor of the Maine Republican Journal says:—Editors are tiling their excellencies; so here is ours. For years we have worn a stout, handsome beard, of a fancy color, a cross between London brown and the shade of a Malta kitten, shaving only the upper lip. We bear this comiso, in the first place, because we were too lazy to shave. Last summer we wanted to look at our countenance, and so we had our facial hair removed, and cut the brachios in place of it. The beard was more comfortable than a sore throat, and so we took it back. We believe to a beard as an arrangement of nature, necessary for the health and nature is not often improved upon.

COURT OF APPEALS.

(29th Day.)

FRIDAY, July 7.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Der v. Fleece, Marion; affirmed. Withrow v. Young, Marion; affirmed. Langdon Jarboe, v. Marion; affirmed. Chele v. Simpson; judgment Marion; reversed.

Soum v. Wayne, Marion; reversed. Mindy v. Grafe, Taylor; reversed. Wickliffe v. McColgan, Taylor; reversed. Wickliffe v. O'Bannon, Fayette; affirmed. Gray v. Bradshaw, Christian; (ch. case) affirmed.

Saint v. Same, (foreclosure case) reversed. Stratton v. Havig, Gray; (Ejectment case) reversed. South v. Glass, Scott; petition for a re-hearing overruled.

(30th Day) SATURDAY, July 8.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Best v. Best; devices, Garfield; affirmed. Best v. Shearer, Madison; affirmed. Sweeney v. Haldin's executors, Marion; reversed.

Robinson v. Salter, Garrard—petition for a re-hearing overruled.

Stratton v. Stratton, Shelby—motion to affirm as a delay case overruled.

The court then took a recess until the first Monday in September.

NOTICE OF YOUR BUSINESS.—An old maid in a down eastern village, called, in her inquisitive way, upon a young and very pretty lady, a great favorite in the town, who (as she had "warmed" on of somebody with whom he had been trifling) was about to get married to a worthy young gentleman living in the same place. She began her questioning abruptly:

"I hear somebody is going to get married. Who do you guess 'tis now?"

"I don't know; I am sure."

"Couldn't you guess now; don't you think of somebody that's going to be married?"

"I guess not."

"Well, now, Susan, s'posin' anybody was to make me if you wasn't engaged, and wasn't going to be married fore long, what should I say to 'em?"

"Well 'em," said Susan, "that you don't know anything at all about it, and that it is none of your business."

The business of pumping was over but day in that quarter at least.

WASHINGON, July 6.

Mr. Gillett presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut on the subject of slavery, censoring Mr. Lowry for his vote on the Nebraska bill, and repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Lowry defended his course and reviewed the legislation of the majority of the Connecticut Legislature on the subject of slavery. He accepts the vote of constance as the highest compliment which could be paid him by that majority. Mr. Gillett responded, warmly condemning the fugitive slave law as clearly unconstitutional. Mr. Toucy responded.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.

St. Andrews Church, (Protestant Episcopal) on the corner of Eighth and Spruce streets, was broken into last night and robbed of the greater part of a valuable silver communion service, consisting of four collection plates, two bread stands four wine cups, and two wine strainers.

CINCINNATI, July 7.

During a thunder storm this afternoon, a building on Columbia street, occupied by D. & W. Way, commission liquor merchants, was struck by lightning, setting fire to the liquor in the upper story. The building was destroyed. The adjoining buildings were slightly damaged.

BUFFALO, July 7.

The night express train of the Great Western Railroad left the suspension bridge last night, and ran over a horse, throwing two emigrant cars off the track. Seven persons were killed, and ten severely wounded. First class passengers escaped unharmed.

DIED.

On the 7th July, 1854, at the Franklin Female Institute, near this city, Mrs. Lucy Lloyd, (consort of Dr. Francis Lloyd,) aged about 50 years.

She was a native of Virginia, and a daughter of John Roberts, a celebrated German surgeon, of the Revolutionary army, and by female descent, she claimed consanguinity with most of the old Virginia families. For many years she had struggled with a painful disease, which, for the last three years, confined her to her bed; but she bore her protracted suffering with meekness and fortitude. A numerous circle of relatives and friends, to whom her virtues had endeared her, lament her loss. —Com'th.

"Out of the hole sir?" replied the pupil, with an air of triumph.

AT THE PUBLIC.

Since the late fire I purchased from J. N. Cannon his entire interest in the firm of Cannon & Gaines, and disposed of the whole stock to Dr. J. M. Mills. My thanks are hereby tendered for the liberal patronage bestowed upon the late firm, and I take pleasure in requesting all the friends and patrons of the same to extend their custom to Dr. Mills.

W. A. GAINES

DR. T. J. MILLS.

Takes pleasure in informing the public that he is located in this room on St. Clair street, formerly occupied by Dr. Munsell, adjoining the store of Messrs. Baker & Runyan. He returns his sincere thanks for the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him, and hopes that the same may be continued.

His stock will shortly be increased and every facility afforded for conducting the business.

The community may rely with as much safety as ever upon the genuineness of all his articles.

N. B.—Prescriptions will receive particular attention.

June 3, 1854.

With assurance that all articles will be sold at most reasonable terms.

(May 29th)

Arrival of the Baltic.

A dispatch from Vienna asserts positively that Russia has, out of high respect and consideration for Austria, consented to evacuate the principalities, and was already withdrawing all the forces beyond the Pruth.

Lord John Russell officially announced in the British Parliament that the siege of Silistria had been raised, and that the advanced guards of the French and English had reached Pravadi,

AFFLICT! DREAD!
PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL HOUSE.—Established 18 years ago by Dr. KINKELIN, corner of Third and Union, between South and Pine, Philadelphia, Pa. INVALIDS

Are apprised that Dr. KINKELIN confines his practice to a particular branch of Medicine, which engages his undivided attention. He cautions the unfortunate against the use of mercury; thousands are ruined by practitioner out of life. Recent selections are promptly extinguished.

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE.

In the treatment of a class of disease, hitherto neglected and imperfectly understood, has enabled Dr. KINKELIN to do a work. **See his services.** That nine-tenths of the cases of nervous disease, physical and constitutional weakness, mental and physical suffering, are traceable to certain habits, forming the inmost secret yet deadly and fatal springs of domestic misery.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There is an evil habit sometimes indulged in by boys, in solitude, often growing up with them to manhood, and which, if not reformed in due time, not only tends to serious obstacles to matrimonial happiness, but gives rise to a host of other miseries, and even to physical affection. Few of those who give way to this pernicious practice are aware of the consequences, until they find the nervous system shattered, the strength and energy gone, and the mind generally. All work made by them is of a poor quality.

HEMING & QUIN

HEMING removed their **Cards** **Entomology** to the building adjoining the Methodist Church, where they continue to keep constantly on hand a fine assort- ment of **CARRIAGES** and would be pleased to receive a continuance of the patronage of their old customers, and the public generally.

The unfortunate who are disabled by disease, are unable to labor with accustomed vigor, or to apply in mind to study; their step is tardy and weak, he is dull, irascible, and engages in his sport with less energy than usual.

It is an infinite blessing before the time of his death, to do his worst, and enter into his rest, his restoration is imminent, and his sensations are not lessened than his bodily ills. **These are cases which should awaken the attention of those who are fully situated.**

Requires the full attention of the medical profession, in order that it may, truly, the cause of many hardness. Could the veil which covers the mirror of domestic wretchedness be raised, and its true nature in every instance disclosed in this country, it could be traced to physical disease, and their attendant pain and pain.

Any where, when in a certain position, in order to have your unsound and relaxed organization re-

duced, and strengthened.

REMEMBER He who places himself under Dr. KINKELIN's treatment may return to health as a couple of months, and upon the assurance that the secret of Dr. K.'s patients will never be disclosed.

Young men will lose modesty when you from among your own known to whom you can be of service, and especially when you are in the power of the physician.

Those who are well aware of the secret of the physician, will be more anxious to get into his power.

Records of the urethra are rapidly removed by the application of a new therapeutic agent, used only by Dr. K. **Weakness and constitutional debility promptly cured, and full vigor restored.**

COUNTRY INVALIDS.

Can have by mail, a copy of my new, elegantly, elegantly, and very well prepared, **Remainder of Dr. K.'s medicine, appropriated accordingly.**

Forwarded to any part of the United States and packed secure from **HAMAGE** or **CRUDITY.**

READY! **YOUTH AND MASTHOD.**

A vigorous and a premature death **Kinkel in or Self-preservation—Only 25 cents.**

A letter with a remittance of 25 cents, or the value of postage, will secure a copy or a number of my **Remainders** of **Dr. K.'s medicine, appropriated accordingly.**

Forwarded to any part of the United States and packed secure from **HAMAGE** or **CRUDITY.**

May 11, 1851—14—14.

Full letters must be post paid.

May 11, 1851—14—14.

REMOVAL!

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